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Montana Kaimin, April 18, 1969

Associated Students of University of Montana

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Korean Talks End After U.S. Leaves

PANMUNJON, Korea (AP)—A face-to-face meeting between the United States and North Korea over the downing of a U.S. intelligence plane broke up with an American walkout today (last night MST).

The walkout came 46 minutes after the start of the meeting when the Communist delegate insisted on knowing the unit to which the downed U.S. Navy plane was attached.

The unarmed plane was shot down Tuesday. Bodies of two crewmen were recovered in the Sea of Japan yesterday. There was little hope of finding any survivors among the 29 crewmen still missing.

Air Force Maj. Gen. James B. Knapp read a U.S. protest to the Communists at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission here. The statement charged that the downing of the plane was a "calculated act of aggression."

Knapp has just finished his

statement when the Communist representative charged that the United States illegally dispatched the plane for spying purposes in an act of piracy.

President Nixon will hold a news conference at 11:30 a.m. EST today — apparently the occasion for his first formal response to the shooting down of a Navy intelligence plane off North Korea.

It will be broadcast live by major television and radio networks.

Knapp then abruptly walked out when his North Korean counterpart, Maj. Gen. Lee Choon-sun, persisted three times in demanding the plane's unit.

Lee and his aides also walked out, ending the meeting called by the Communist side.

Verdict of First Degree Murder Jury Finds Sirhan Guilty

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was convicted of first-degree murder yesterday for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The jury of seven men and five women who pronounced the 25-year-old Arab guilty now must determine whether he goes to prison for life or dies in the gas chamber at San Quentin.

The chief deputy district attorney,

Lynn D. Compton said the prosecution will not insist on the death penalty.

Sirhan, dark-haired, 5 feet 4 and 110 pounds, heard the verdict with no display of emotion.

Following the verdict, he was hustled out to his windowless 13th-floor cell, five floors above the floor cell.

"He took it like a man," said one member of the defense team.

The defense had hoped for a second-degree murder verdict, and had asked nothing less of the jury.

Second degree carries an automatic penalty of five years to life imprisonment.

Besides the murder of Kennedy, Sirhan was convicted of assaulting with intent to kill five bystanders wounded in the volley of shots that the defendant let loose at the Ambassador Hotel.

Unqualified Winners Allowed to Fill Posts

After all the ASUM election ballots were counted and the results approved by the Central Board, an investigation into the winner's qualifications revealed that four of the winners were not eligible for election since they had not received

a waiver of requirements.

After the questions were raised, Sheena Wilson, senior class delegate, and Ed Leary, ASUM president, said that although the candidates do not meet the requirements of eligibility, they remain elected.

Those in question were Jack Martin, senior class delegate elect; Craig Webb, sophomore class delegate-elect; and Duane Petersen and Fred Watson, Store Board members-elect.

In the cases of Martin and Webb, neither had completed the number of credits required in the ASUM By-Laws for the class delegate's position. Neither Petersen nor Watson had the GPA required for eligibility.

Before the election, Bruce Gray, Paul Melvin, Scott Workman and Kirk Hubbard received by-law waivers for the portions of the eligibility requirements they did not fulfill.

Miss Wilson said that probably neither Martin, Webb, Petersen nor Watson were aware of the exact by-law requirements and could not have requested a waiver.

Both Miss Wilson and Leary agreed that since CB had approved all the candidates and the election results, it was inherent that any discrepancies, which may have been overlooked, would not be crucial enough to warrant closer questioning.

Indians Need Ethnic Studies, Howard Says

A statewide program of coordinated Indian studies at other units of the Montana University System is essential to Montana Indians, Robert Howard, an applicant for the newly created position of instructor of Indian Studies, said the Kyo-Yo Indian Club last night.

Mr. Howard said that duplicate studies at different colleges would result in fragmented efforts. He suggested that Montana State University organize specialized Indian studies in architecture, agriculture and community development; Eastern Montana College and Northern Montana College offer studies in teacher training for Indians; and UM offer Indian history, anthropology and sociology.

The Indian is becoming "the fair haired boy" of the state and Montana are beginning to take notice and interest in Indian problems, he said.

An instructor, guidance counselor and secretary are needed as minimum staff requirements to operate an efficient system of Indian Studies, Mr. Howard said. The University plans to hire only one staff member, an instructor.

Mr. Howard has a degree in education and has taught for several years on Montana reservations. He was treasurer of the Blackfoot Indian tribe for two years and is presently the director of the Indian Community Action Program on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

MONTANA KAIMIN

University of Montana Missoula, Montana AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER Friday, April 18, 1969 Vol. 71, No. 80

Pressures, Conflict Cause Decision

Former UM President Johns Resigns from Sacramento State

By PAM PATRICK Special to the Montana Kaimin

Former UM President Robert Johns resigned as president of Sacramento State College because of mounting pressures, the former editor of the Sacramento State College Hornet said last night.

In a telephone interview, Doug Ross told the Montana Kaimin that the Sacramento State Academic Senate voted 35-1 last week to "renew Mr. Johns' administration and his travel budget."

The Senate's action and Mr. Johns' subsequent resignation climaxed conflicts between Mr. Johns and the Academic Senate, Ross said.

Ross said Mr. Johns was frequently on out-of-town trips, was never on campus during crises and rarely attended meetings.

Mr. Johns "stood in moral de-

fault," Ross said.

The former editor of the Hornet said that 10,500 of the 11,000 students at Sacramento State probably had never seen Mr. Johns.

He said Mr. Johns had not attended a meeting of the Academic Senate, of which he is an ex-officio member, since last September.

Ross called Mr. Johns a "wheel-dealer type of politician," who was "too slippery to be caught."

He said the Sacramento State Student Senate passed two resolutions Monday, one censuring Mr. Johns for statements against his academic vice president, Otto Butz, and the other joining the Academic Senate in calling for a review of Mr. Johns' operation of the college.

Mr. Butz, a former administrator at San Francisco State College, organized an ethnic studies program at Sacramento State. The program

offers bachelors and masters degrees in ethnic studies.

Mr. Johns first criticized the program, Ross said, and then after apologizing, attempted to take credit for it.

Student reaction to the resignation varied, Ross said.

Athletes liked Mr. Johns since he built up Sacramento State's athletic program, he said. During Mr. Johns' administration, Fred Lewis of Syracuse University was hired as athletic director.

According to an Associated Press report, Mr. Johns said statements by members of the Academic Senate had prejudiced the review.

Mr. Johns' telegram of resignation said: "Public comments of members of the Academic Senate, as well as statements attributed to its chairman at a time when an appropriate committee has been appointed to review my administration, are not only prejudicial to the work of their committee but conspire against due process and impede access to establish legal grievance procedures."

Sacramento State has been virtually free of turmoil such as has hit San Francisco State and other campuses. There had been occasional rumors, however, that Mr. Johns planned to resign his position.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Johns said he considered the ethnic studies issue minor. He said it was merely a misunderstanding between Mr. Butz and himself over the number of faculty members that could be hired for the program.

The main issue, he said, is that the chairman of the Academic Senate wanted to control a portion of the budget. Mr. Johns said he did not think the Senate had that right.

He said there was no truth to Ross's charge that he was frequently gone from campus.

When asked about future plans, Mr. Johns said "I've already had a lot of offers today."

Mr. Johns became president of Sacramento State in September, 1968. He was UM president from August, 1963, until he went to Sacramento State. He came to UM from Florida where he was executive vice president of the University of Miami.

Law Grads to Continue Plans For Automatic Bar Admission

Robert Sullivan, dean of the UM law school, told the Kaimin yesterday that the School of Law will proceed with plans to have this year's graduates admitted to the state bar despite a suit that would require Law School grads to pass the state bar examination before being admitted.

A Montana State University professor, James H. Goetz, asked the 18th Judicial District Court in Butte to issue an injunction to prohibit the admission of UM graduates to the state bar without passing the examination. He also asked the court to issue a temporary order preventing the admittance of the 1969 graduating class to the bar until the case is closed.

Foreign Students To Cook Meal for Cosmopolitan Club

Ten to fifteen foreign students will cook up international dishes for the annual UM Cosmopolitan Club International Dinner at 4 p.m. Sunday at the First Methodist Church, 300 E. Main St.

The dinner is open to the public and will cost \$1.75 per adult, \$1 per child or \$6 per family.

African dishes, pastries from Israel and Greece, meat dishes from China and Sweden, curried chicken and Northern Indian, homemade yogurt and cheese from Syria and many other dishes will be served buffet style.

Ray Risho, Cosmopolitan Club president, said that the foreign students prepare the food in the homes of Missoula residents.

The Cosmopolitan Club is designed to give foreign students at the university "a home away from home," Risho said.

He said that the club provides its members and persons outside the club with cultural information about foreign nations.

State law requires graduates of out-of-state schools to pass the examination but the graduates of UM's law school enjoy "diploma privileges" and are not required to take the test. The law also authorizes the chief justice of the State Supreme Court to cancel these privileges and require the examination to be taken.

Deputy Solicitor said, "I think if there's any reflection in this suit that we're doing an inadequate job of instruction, it's unqualified."

He noted that when UM graduates take bar examinations in other states, they compare favorably with in-state graduates.

The law school dean said that his only knowledge of the suit came from the news media.

He said that the school will continue with its plans to ask the state Supreme Court to move and admit the seniors to the bar June 16, the day after their graduation, as has been customary.

The suit was filed April 10 and listed the five Supreme Court Justices. It asked the court to admit that Mr. Goetz, a graduate of Yale University, had taken the Montana bar examination last fall, but was not listed among those who passed.

Leadership Camp Will Feature Panels on Student Life, Drugs

Members of campus organizations, living groups, and faculty will be represented at the annual UM Leadership Camp next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at Flathead Lake Lodge near Bigfork.

Format of the camp will be slightly different this year, said Ben Briscoe, camp chairman. Panels will present material and then mingle with students to discuss different aspects, he said.

It is difficult to answer questions of the 70 to 80 people attending, Briscoe said, but if people are allowed to seek out those they wish to question, it should stimulate interesting questions.

The first panel discussion on the program will be "Student Participation" Thursday night. Members of the panel are UM President Robert T. Pantzer; Dan Vichorek, former Montana Kaimin editor; Clarence C. Gordon, associate professor of botany; UM student Arnold Swanberg; and Richard A. Solberg, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

"Students Rights" will be discussed Friday morning by Larry M. Ellison, assistant professor of

law; UM student Chuck Briggs; Missoula Justice of the Peace Bud Lamarche; Andy Blank, director of Residents' Halls; and either Ulysses S. Doss, instructor of humanities, or students Herb Whitely and Esther Hadley, Denver, Colo.

After lunch, a discussion on "Curriculum" will be presented by Marty Melosi, Academic Affairs Commissioner; Robert W. Coonrod, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Earl C. Lory, Academic Vice President; John Van de Wetering, chairman of the History Department and Maj. Jim E. Hinds, assistant professor of military science will speak on issues related to UM's ROTC department.

Friday evening "Drugs" will be discussed by Rep. James Lucas, R-Miles City, state speaker of the House; Andrew Cogwell, dean of students; and Dr. Paul A. Wegner of the UM Health Service. Rep. Lucas will discuss the law concerning the possession and sale of dangerous drugs.

Saturday morning after a 9:30 brunch, Linwood Fredericksen, director of the School of Religion, will give a concluding summary of the camp.

Montana Kaimin Editorial Page

Optimism Abounds in Athletic Department

Athletics are over at UM. Jack Swarthout says so because the students have decided to ask the Board of Regents for a voice in the allocation of student fees used to support UM athletics. There can be no doubting his word.

Mr. Swarthout said just before the elections he needed complete control of this money to build a successful program, because he needs to plan at least three years ahead for his recruiting program.

Just last Monday at an AWS meeting our Grizzly mentor said, "An athletic program is built about three years in advance. If the athletic department has to submit new requests each year, the recruiting program will falter, and, eventually, there will be no athletic program to speak of."

The strange part of it is, while Mr. Swarthout was running around shouting fire, he did not check to see if there really was a fire. Although he was really worried, apparently, about what might happen if the students approved the referendum giving Central Board control of these funds, he did not check to see what the referendum said. Or, if he did, he purposefully came out mouthing aphorisms to color the referendum, and make it appear only as an effort to take away his money.

In particular, he insisted that a system which allocated his money yearly would destroy his chances to create a good team. However, he carefully ignored the fact that the referendum said nothing about a yearly system of allocation. In fact, it said nothing about how often the athletic budget would be reviewed.

Mr. Swarthout also implied that even the

passage of this referendum would end UM athletics, despite the fact that it clearly stated the Board of Regents first has to approve the referendum, even if the students passed it.

Despite Mr. Swarthout's best efforts the measure did pass, and, strangely enough, all the dire predictions from the Field House have changed to a wave of optimism. Either someone interpreted the referendum for him (obviously not the football team), or he realized all along the measure would have no effect but could not bear to have his judgment questioned, despite the fact that he readily admits some of his charges have been disappointments in the character department.

At any rate, just yesterday this wave of optimism had so overwhelmed him that he decided the approval of this amendment could well be good for UM athletics, since it would allow Central Board to allocate more money for athletics. After all, a losing team needs more money, not less money, according to one of Mr. Swarthout's axioms, and since UM teams are generally such good losers, they obviously need more money.

This suggests a winning team needs less money. Consequently, if UM ever fielded the nation's top-ranked team, perhaps they would need no money the next year.

However, a much shorter route to not allocating any money for athletics would be to cut them out altogether. Now.

If the students voted to do that, the wave of optimism from the Field House would surely inundate the campus.

robertson

ROTC Advocate Tells Why Militarists Should Leave UM

To the Kaimin:

I am writing in support of your brilliant editorial which appeared in the April 8 issue of the Kaimin. In that editorial you enlightened all of us to some of the reasons why the ROTC program should be forced off campus. But you left out some of the more important reasons.

- The ROTC program is voluntary. This is extremely bad because it gives those people who do desire the right to participate in the program with a minimum of inconvenience.

- The cadets in the program shave and keep their hair cut.

- We are taught to think and act under pressure of all sorts to keep our cool, so to speak, regardless of the situation.

- We are taught respect for authority, for educated opinion, for the law, for other people's rights, for the property rights of others.

- For the most part we don't smoke grass or take acid.

- In addition to normal class periods throughout the quarter, we get up for physical conditioning at 6:45 a.m. three days a week as well as spending several Saturdays a quarter out on field problems.

- We make a point of minding our own business on campus. We don't demonstrate or march down

Higgins Avenue, nor do we sleep in the Oval or interfere with the operation of other people's businesses.

- ROTC provides a balancing influence in the Army between civilian and military life. Without ROTC on campus most of the officers would come from the military academies and would possess a strictly military point of view.

- We are taught or are encouraged to develop good character. As the saying goes, "character begetting an officer."

- We learn to be dependable—regardless of the inconvenience to ourselves.

These arguments plus the facts in your masterful editorial seem to make a closed case against the ROTC department! We definitely should force ROTC and all its harmful influences off campus and encourage the development and growth of more worthwhile groups like those which ruin administration buildings on college campuses.

I certainly hope that those who are in a position to decide this issue possess the god-like insight and ability to view all sides of the issue as you have done!

Well done.

BILL VEAZEY
Junior, Economics

MONTANA KAIMIN

"Expressing 71 Years of Editorial Freedom"

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BOWLING BILLIARDS CAFE

LIBERTY LANES

Broadway at Russell

Hippies Need Own Police Department

By T. JEFFERSON GILLES

Montana Kaimin Columnist

If the present trend continues in Missoula, we can expect that soon everyone with a non-military haircut will be behind bars. If unchecked, law enforcement officers will have all 'hip' types in the calaboose for such heinous crimes as jaywalking, indecent exposure, or carrying a concealed water pistol.

On the other side of the Russian coin, the hair-bearing creatures do not receive much cooperation from police when reporting crimes committed against them by non-hippies. It seems that police are hesitant to investigate this type of incident unless they feel they can find some marijuana at the scene of the crime.

Apparently realizing their dilemma, many hippies have come to the conclusion that they are not receiving "equal protection under the laws" as guaranteed by the constitution.

Allegedly, local policemen—pre-

somably the more articulate ones—have discounted this theory. They argue that since they give hips more than equal protection when they arrest the avant-garde youths, they should be satisfied with the less than equal protection given them when they are the victims of crimes. "It all averages out to equal protection," the badge-bearers are reported to have said.

However, several budding barristers contend that the lawman's analysis of the situation is in error, and that hips should actually be allowed to seek justice when victimized.

In spite of the Constitution's allegation that all persons should be treated equally under the law, it is unlikely that Missoula's police will abandon the trend and attempt to insure justice in law enforcement.

If the hips are to get equal protection, they may have to do what businessmen are doing in some big cities. A few years ago businessmen discovered that they were constantly being victimized by

vandals and burglars, but the police were making no arrests in these cases. Lawmen argued that they were understaffed, although some people have theorized that the cops were "too busy busting drunks and hippies" to do an effective job of enforcing the important laws. So the businessmen began to finance "merchant police," complete with uniforms, badges, guns and prowl cars. Although not regular policemen, they are deputized and can make arrests.

If unsatisfied with their "police protection," local hips should form their own police force and get their sanded flatfoot deputized.

With two sets of selective law enforcement officers ferreting out justice, half the population of Missoula would soon be behind bars. Perhaps, in the interest of unclogging the courtrooms and seeing real justice done, both sides would call off the arresting force and agree to live in harmony and mind their own business.

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Note On A Curious Little Place

In my capacity as administrative head of our Galactic Sanitation Corps, I have had the opportunity to travel to some of the little known fringes of our galaxy. On one such excursion, I came upon a curious little system of planets clustered around one of those boring yellow stars that crowd the galaxy. This particular stelloroid has three major planets and six relatively large asteroids in orbit about it. The three planets, Jupiter, Neptune and Saturn, have a simple beauty about them and might make interesting fields of study for an unemployed geologist.

The Third Asteroid

However, here I am concerned with one of those asteroids which I mentioned above. The third (in distance from the star) has several interesting forms of fauna which are worthy of note, if nothing more. One species in particular struck me as curious. It is a species of bipeds of the simian type which is characterized by erect posture, relative furlessness and a primitive central nervous system which, in some of the planets, approximates thought. This species has developed a method of creating atmospheric disturbances generated by an organ located at the top of the respiratory complex. These disturbances, generated by one, are detected by the sensory apparatus of another. Thus, these creatures, by coding and modulating atmospheric disturbances, are able to "communicate."

Germes Dominant Life Form

In the last 100,000 revolutions of their planet, this species has become the sole rivier of the planet's dominant life form—germs. This spectacular rise in prominence they attribute to their superior

The trainees, who are euphemistically to the point where their rudimentary, popular cosmology arrogates a position of importance for them in the universal scope of things.

As far as social organization is concerned, there is a typical of what we have come to expect from territorial simians. Despite several recent attempts at individual self control they remain universally hierarchical and dominance-oriented. As an example of their most advanced social forms, I have chosen an isolated training center in the outer provinces of territory dominated by the American tribe which has risen to planet-wide prominence by virtue of superior resources, avarice and skill at bestiality.

A Training Center

The training center I propose to describe is crowded at a large hillcock. Presumably this position is the result of constant warring with the hostile village which surrounds the center. The villagers are lead by a mentally constipated radio commentator who seems to have seized the imagination of these simple yeomen. The center itself has as number of universally representative cults. As in any situation in which more than one of these creatures is present, a system of dominance has established itself. Each stratum of this hierarchy has its characteristic mental process which that stratum considers

the only "true" solution to the "nature of the deal."

Community Subdivisions

There are two main subdivisions in this little community: those who are being trained in the prejudices of the tribe and those who are conducting the indoctrination. Among the indoctrinators there are only two specific types. One type consists of older dons, who endeavor to inculcate respect for traditional prejudices (the fabric of this species' complex tribalism). The younger dons who make up the second group are restive in a traditional sort of way and attempt to distribute proposals for new prejudices (the fabric of tribal dynamism).

Indeed, this egotismically called "students," may be classified under three main headings: 1) the Traditionalists who, in dedication to their progenitors, learn the games of barbarism (discipline them call Bissad and Rasee), 2) the Apologists, who study the theoretical structure of tribes as devotees to such sects as the Polsei, Histores and Sokols, 3) and the Dissidents who attend the training center primarily because it provides an open forum for disfunctional mental meanderings, and an effective way of avoiding conscription and responsible social involvement.

Education

The interplay of the indoctrinators and the trainees produces a ritualistic process known as Education, a complex of inaccurate information and prejudices that is intended to produce viable social beings.

The possibility that his species will create a problem for the Galactic Sanitation Corps is, at present, remote. These simians have discovered nuclear fusion and fissions, and as has been the pattern when territorial barbarians reach this stage of technology, extermination is just around the corner. Add to this the fact that this species seems determined to obliterate their environment by overbreeding and dedicated waste making, and I would estimate the probability of this species contaminating the rest of the universe as negligible.

Carter Picotte

Policy on Letters to the Editor

Letters generally should be no longer than 400 words, preferably typed and triple spaced, with the writer's full name, major and class, address and phone number listed. They should be brought or mailed to the Montana Kaimin office in Room 206 of the Journalism Building by 2 p.m. the day before publication.

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By College Press Service

This is the story of the State University College at Old Westbury, N.Y., an experimental school conceived by a coalition of Kennedy-style liberals and State University bureaucrats.

Begun with high hopes, it has turned out to be one of the most creative attempts by the System to re-channel disenchanted students' energies "constructively."

Old Westbury students have been described as "hand-picked rebels" politically all somewhere left of Hubert Humphrey. They came to Westbury as the Pilgrims came to the New World, to build the city on the hill, attracted by promises of "full partnership" and a "relevant educational experience."

The Students

Some, mostly white middle-class students, came as missionaries to "reform," others, mostly non-white lower-class students, came as natives to be reformed. A small minority of both white and non-white students came as skeptics, to enjoy the idyllic atmosphere of a Long Island estate and to challenge the Westbury approach to education.

Because of the small, intimate situation of the campus—43 students on a first-come basis with 15 teachers and administrators—the administration was effectively able to reduce all political and academic problems to problems of personality. The faculty and students became aware of contradictions in the experiment, but at the same time became immobilized from acting out the consequences.

Centralized Power

With all the power centralized in the hands of President Harris Wofford (a well-known educator and former advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson) and his advisors, faculty members and students became pawns in a life-size chess game—its object, legitimizing the college.

Political confrontations began when the administration began moving into areas in which the various campus factions had primary interest; the first was selection of new faculty. The Westbury faculty (under the "full partnership arrangement") expected to select their own colleagues; the students (under the same illusion) demanded a voice in the selection; the president said the power of appointment was his alone.

Compromise

A compromise was finally reached under which a committee of selected faculty and students would select candidates from the applications, and the president would appoint them. Wofford retained veto power, but he could not appoint anyone who had not been selected by the committee. This seemed to work well until the committee selected a candidate who did not meet with Mr. Wofford's approval.

At the same time a faculty member was not re-hired by the administration for next year because he acted in an "unprofessional fashion," also against the veto of the Faculty Selection Committee.

When a state budget cut halted further faculty appointments, the committee dissolved itself, somewhat disenchanted with its effectiveness.

Another Confrontation

Meanwhile, another confrontation was shaping up over the demand of the non-white caucus for 50 per cent representation of non-white students on campus. A student meeting approved overwhelmingly a policy reserving half the new student positions for non-white; a faculty meeting (the main forum on campus) rejected it by a narrow margin after Mr. Wofford declared he could neither morally nor politically support a quota system.

In January the majority of students moved off-campus to begin their second-semester field projects, and Mr. Wofford moved to redefine and redirect the college. Westbury was divided into three constituent colleges: a disciplines college, a learning-by-teaching school and the original urban studies school. Provosts for the first two were appointed, again by-passing the Selection Committee.

When radical students began organizing against Mr. Wofford, he offered them a fourth constituent college of their own. Negotiations broke down when it became apparent that the radical coalition was unwilling to be co-opted.

Evaluating Old Westbury

Old Westbury is an experiment

only in the sense that it provides more data to further substantiate the student movement's critique of the universities and the liberal bureaucrat who run them. The students are not effective as a group because they cannot define their self-interest within the terms of a traditional political power struggle.

The faculty, as usual, are more familiar with the terms of such campus power politics, and have influence chiefly at the expense of the students and administration. There is no ultimate contradiction between faculty power and administrative control since the faculty defines itself in the most conventional terms.

Student Power Inadequate

The students find themselves, as students do on any other campus, with the power to disrupt the structure, but not to change it in any fundamental way. Westbury students have an even more unusual dilemma since the entire student body is but 43; they cannot even easily disrupt when ten percent of the student body is only eight students!

The numbers condition, of course, is only temporary. As the college grows and the extended-family atmosphere disappears, mass student actions will become possible.

There is little reason to believe that Old Westbury will fare any better than any other institution in this country.

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Student Vote on Referendum Raises Question of Support

Associated Students of the University of Montana, you have done your thing. Wednesday you voted "to recommend to the State Board of Regents that the portion of the student fees given directly to intercollegiate athletics be transferred to the ASUM General fund to be administered to the athletic department by the students."

Of course now the whole matter borders on what the State Board of Regents will do. Assuming that the Board approves the recommendation, Central Board will then be able to appropriate student athletic fees.

The logical question now is what will happen to the athletic program and what effect the athletic budget in the hands of the students will have. It has been argued for years past and will be for years to come the value of an athletic program. Even in high schools the battle rages as some irate townspeople complain about the school stressing athletics too much while the downtown coach expounds upon the advantages of competing in sports and reiterates the age-old saying of how athletics build character and men.

Therefore, I do not wish to continue that argument but merely would like to point out that the athletic department will now look for the support of the students in building their programs. It is difficult to interpret the student vote on the referendum as being either for athletics or against it. Perhaps those who voted in favor of it wanted a stronger athletic program and felt they could accomplish this by putting the budget in the hands of the students. Of course there is no doubt that there is opposition to the athletic program. This is evidenced by the amount of controversy that has arose over the issue.

Now a new student government has been elected with promises of active leadership and more student activity in government. Students must now realize that what happens to athletics largely depends on the amount of support they give. The athletic department should get the support that it needs to run their programs as they should be. This includes giving the minor sports their share also. Some say that athletic scholarships are a waste of the students money. For many athletes the only way they can afford school is through a scholarship and it would be wrong to waste the talent that some of these athletes possess.

If the student government will support the athletic program, perhaps the University can build winning teams. The athletic reputation of a school can be helpful in the growth of the University and the only way to build a winning team is through vigorous recruiting, good coaching, (which the UM has for the most part) and the support of the student body.

Previously, students have paid \$8 a quarter which went directly to the athletic fund. This would amount to approximately \$165,000 a year. The total athletic budget for the year requires a sum over the \$300,000 mark, according to recent figures. This includes salaries for the coaches, travel expenses, guarantees and equipment.

The athletic department also gets some money from Century Club gate receipts, and a small per cent from income tax. (Money from income tax is used to pay the salaries).

Students still pay their \$8 a quarter but the money will go to the ASUM general fund if the Board of Regents approve the recommendation and will be budgeted by Central Board.

The students have done their thing and now await action by the Board of Regents. If it passes it is up to Central Board to do their thing, and that is cooperate in the building of a better athletic program.

larry bruce

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Clash with Western and Carroll

Bruins Meet Frontier Schools In Adams Relays Tomorrow

Four college teams and seven high school teams will compete in the Harry Adams Relays, a non-scoring exhibition meet at new Dornblaser tomorrow afternoon at 1:05 p.m.

In addition to the UM the other colleges are Western Montana, Carroll and Butte Tech. High schools competing are Sentinel and Hellgate of Missoula, Columbia Falls, Polson, Kallispell, Hamilton and Anaconda.

"The purpose of the meet is to give these other schools a chance to run against us and to give us additional practice," Coach Harley Lewis said.

The high school and college athletes will not be in direct competition with one another but both meets will still be run simultaneously.

"This is the first year that Carroll has had a track team so it is hard to tell how tough they will be," Lewis said. They have a team of about 20 men.

A real strong contender for Western is Wayne McEwen in the shot put. Courtney Taylor has been throwing the javelin close to 230 feet and Clyde Caprino is real strong in the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash according to Coach Lewis.

The Bruins have some injured players but are still strong in most areas, Lewis said. Carl Thompson and Dave Nebel are out of the lineup for the season with injuries. Mike Deunehy and Bill Nebel are also on the injured list but are expected to be back in the lineup soon.

Montana's entries, by events, will be:

100 yard dash — Marty Palagi and Roy Robinson.

200 yard dash—Robinson, James Aranan and Bill Zins.

440 yard dash — Daryl Gadow, Randy Hahn and Len Labuff.
880 — Tom Feeley, Mick Harrington and Duane Spethman.

1 mile — Harrington, Ray Velez, Tim Stark, Steve Linse and Tim O'Hare.

Three-mile — Ray Ballew, Wade Jacobson and Howard Johnson.

High jump — Ron Langworthy and Willie Bascus.

Long jump — Palagi, Bascus and Mark Nichols.

Triple jump — Palagi.

Pole vault — Dan Monahan.

Javelin — Mike Lyngstad.

440 relays — Hahn, Bill Zins, Bob Zins, Aranan, Robinson and Gary Purdy.

1 mile relay — Hahn, Bill Zins, Aranan, Bob Zins, Robinson and Gary Purdy.

440 intermediate hurdles — Al Joscelyn, Richard Koonitz and Stark.

High hurdles — Joscelyn.

Shot put — Mark Doane, Carl Erland and Howard Roth.

Discus — Jim Clawson, Erland and Roth.

Big Sky Champs Open Season With Four-Way Match Today

The University of Montana golfers, Big Sky champions for the last five years, will open its season Friday afternoon with a four-way match against Eastern Washington State College, Flathead Valley Community College and Montana State University.

"This years team is as strong as last year's team and it has more depth," Coach Jack Miller said. Miller said the team got a late start because there was snow on the ground until April 1.

"Most of the boys are shooting real well for this early in the season," Miller said.

Weber appears to be the team that will possibly be strong enough to challenge the Grizzlies for top spot in the conference according to Miller. Weber took a winter tour

as far south as Las Vegas and has already played three matches. Weber has beaten Brigham Young University and Idaho State.

UM players are Rick Carpenter, Missoula junior; Skip Koprivica, Butte sophomore; Spike Dougherty, Camby, Ore. junior; Tom Manning, Billings senior; Dick Kuhl, Bozeman freshman and Kits Smith, Lewistown sophomore. Smith won the sixth spot by beating Glen Wysel, Steve Sullivan and Bob Pile in a playoff yesterday.

The only player the Grizzlies lost from last year's championship squad is Jim O'Connor, who played in the number two spot last year.

The team will also play an exhibition match with the alumni and high school players Saturday afternoon.

IM SCHEDULE

Friday

4 p.m. AFU's vs. Loving Friends, CB 2
Tiny Tim vs. Glenn's Creek, CB

3 Advocates vs. Sully's Sluggers, CB 4

R. A's vs. Family Jewels, CB 1

MONDAY

5 p.m. Sigma Nu vs. Sigma Chi, CB1
Delta Sigma Phi vs. Phi Sigma Kappa, CB 2

Sigma Phi Epsilon vs. Theta Chi, FH 3

Griff & the Boys vs. Glenn's Creeks, FH 4

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Babylon Revisited

By SUSAN VAN KOTEN
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Editor's Note: This column looks at campus happenings between April 11 and 18 in 1919, 1944 and 1959.

50 Years Ago

● The forestry school performed experiments to determine the practicality of the wireless for the U.S. Forest Service. "Considerable difficulty was met in transmitting the messages," the Montana Kaimin reported.

● "Our campus the juniors and seniors do not receive the respect that is due them," a Kaimin editorial said. "They are not recognized for what they are. If this matter is to be remedied for all time, let the seniors begin hunting some sign, by which they shall be known—then let the other classes do likewise."

The editors felt it would benefit a visitor to know if he was addressing a "dignified senior or a frivolous sophomore."

25 Years Ago

● Students were given advance warning of the coming Aber Day celebrations. Sometime between April 20 and 30—the exact date was kept secret—students would report to the bleachers at the foot of Mt. Sentinel to paint the M. Work projects were scheduled to begin at 1 the same afternoon.

Failure to attend Aber Day activities counted as a cut from classes. Women were not allowed to wear make-up until after 6 p.m., and all students were "to abide by the rules of old clothes (fatigues for aviation students)."

● Paul C. T. Kwei, a Chinese physicist, told a UM audience that "China is learning to depend upon itself." Only a trickle of allied supplies were reaching China to aid her in fighting Japan, he said.

● The editorial for the week attacked Aber Day primaries as being "Shades of Tammany Hall." The editors called for class meeting caucuses instead of fraternity or sorority house representatives.

From these meetings, one or two delegates would be named to a nominating board of ASMSU officers.

The editorial concluded: "At any rate, it is high time that some steps were taken to revise the political setup of MSU. As things now stand our nominations system harks back to the days when Tammany Hall was in its prime and when the ballot was emblazoned with party symbols."

10 Years Ago

● The increase in athletic funds

to support more athletic scholarships was the issue of the day. If the fee increase did not pass, intramural athletics would comprise the total athletic program. The University then would be eliminated from the Skyline Conference, and Montana State would take the University's place.

A meeting of the University Alumni Association gave support to the increase in activity fees for athletics. In the same issue, faculty member Paul A. Carter, said in a letter to the editor: "I have no preference among the three candidates for ASMSU President. But, were I an undergraduate, I would enthusiastically support and vote for the first one to stick his neck out and buck the athletic department on this fee increase issue."



DISSECTS THE DRAFT—David Cheal and the Rev. Jon Nelson discuss the draft at the campus Lutheran Center yesterday. Mr. Cheal, a full-time draft counselor for the American Friends' Service Committee in Seattle, spoke at a meeting of the

Draft Education Counseling Center. He said universities should provide draft counseling services for students just as they provide health services. (Staff Photo by Helen Ahlgren)

7.5 Billion Persons to Occupy Earth in 2000, Expert Warns

DENVER (AP)—A University of Chicago population control expert has predicted recently that the earth will have a population of 7.5 billion by the year 2,000 if man's present fertility pattern continues unchecked.

Phillip M. Hauser, director of the University's Population Research Center, said the world's troubles will literally multiply in the next 30 years and most of the crises would be directly related to too many people.

"There will be more world social unrest in the next 31 years, not less," Mr. Hauser said. "There will be more threats to world peace. There will be higher—not lower—tax burdens and there will be bigger government."

Citing a score of depressing statistics, Mr. Hauser said at present rates, 90 million people a year will be added to the world's population between now and the 21st century, making it virtually impossible to live without advanced scientific means.

"Mankind must achieve a zero rate of growth," he said. To achieve that level every family in the world must have no more than two children, Mr. Hauser added.

He said the world's food production would have to increase by 261 per cent before the year 2,000 for an adequate supply to be on hand.

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Masquers Revisit Old West In 1st Production of Season

By DOROTHY WALLING
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

A Western ghost town comes to life in the first Masquer production of the season.

"Bonnie Princess Button Nose," an original children's fantasy, began last night in the Masquer Theater for a four-day run. Written and directed by Richard F. Norquist, graduate assistant in the drama department, the production enters the youthful world of make-believe to entrance children of all ages.

Curtain time tonight is 7 p.m., 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. tomorrow, and 2 p.m. Sunday in the Masquer Theater. Tickets are \$1.

Kaimin Review

The two-act performance combines fantasy, folklore and familiarity as a ghost town comes to life. Among the characters are cowboys and Indians, bad guys, good guys, an aged fortune teller, Big Lil, a dancing gypsy girl, a personable old timer, a wishy-washy mayor and all the other characters in an imaginary environment of the old West.

The play begins with an Iowa couple touring the western part of the country with their young daughter Bobbi. Suddenly they come upon Sweetwater, a ghost town. Bobbi "gets lost" in this mysterious town which takes her back in time to the 1890s and to a memorable Fourth of July celebration. In the end, when the youngster is reunited with her parents, she is uncertain whether her experience was real or only make-believe.

The work introduces the audience to the colorful personalities of the 1890s when the scene of mother, father and child is gently replaced by Sweetwater rejuvenated.

What is different about this play is that the stereotyped characters of the old West are combined with a lifting and lowering of a mysterious veil of time to reveal a lost century—a situation to whet the imagination of any child.

As Bobbi of 1969 is dubbed "Princess Button Nose" of 1894 by the blustery Bruzo, king of the gypsies, she discovers the characters of the 1890s are individuals in their own right. She observes Grandma Butterly, the gypsy fortune teller, putting up and peddling "Grandma Butterly's Bitterroot Elixir" and notices Black Pete appreciating rose perfume which smells like dandelions.

A cast of 21 stars Kimberly Head as Bobbi and Peter Mangels as Jimmy. Miss Head effectively combines innocence and mischievousness with any child from six to 60 could identify.

Mangels as Jimmy, the little boy in the 1890s, not only acts like a lad of a century ago who collects grizzly teeth and dead baby snakes, but probably even looks like the character off-stage. Carl Durchuk as "Cyclone" is quite plausible as the old timer with the omnipresent "chewin' backer."

That child of 60 could resist the built-in humor of the fortune teller's crystal ball when she sees

in Bobbi's future a "bug" like a VW, a "box" spewing bread like a toaster and an iron "bird" like an American Airlines Astrojet.

The intense projection of the characters combine with the color of the costumes designed by Terri Doremus to keep the audience interested throughout the one and three-quarter hour performance.

Visual impact also is created by the sets designed and built by Edward Thompson, a senior in the drama department. They depict saloon, jail and town hall all on one stage and, though constructed primarily of cardboard, they are rusticated to the extent someone in the third row might imagine himself getting a splinter if he touched one of the facades.

Special effects, such as a rocking chair which rocks when no one is sitting in it, doors which open by themselves, a post supporting the saloon porch which straightens and leans without aid, will keep the youngsters spellbound in the presence of "ghosts."

The Masquer stage is on the same level as the floor of the theater, allowing the characters to interact freely with the members of the audience and to further adapt make-believe and reality into one world.

Norquist, who appreciates ghost

towns, obtained his idea for "Button-Nose" during a trip last summer to Garnet, a ghost town in Montana. While the exact locale is not mentioned in the script, references to grizzlies and Bitterroot indicate a familiar setting.

A father himself who obviously understands the fertile field of pedagogy, Norquist is offering "Button-Nose" as his master's thesis.

The play is produced by the students of the drama department under the producing name of "Montana Masquers." "Masquers" also denotes the drama honor society composed of about 15 drama students, primarily juniors and seniors, who have successfully executed speaking parts and technical positions for actual performances and who have maintained a GPA of 2.5. In actuality, however, only three of the performers in "Button-Nose" are members of the honorary.

The majority of the performers in "Button-Nose" are freshmen and sophomores of the drama department. According to Terry Ulmer, senior and president of the Masquers honor society, freshmen and sophomores usually have more opportunities for performing in children's theater and student-produced shows.



SWEETWATER, 1894—Bobbi (left) confronts an old-timer in a Western town in the Masquer production of "Bonnie Princess Button Nose" at the Masquer Theater last night. The play, written and directed by Richard F. Norquist, drama graduate student, will continue tonight, Saturday and Sunday. (Staff Photo by Larry Clawson)

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Will Then Fly to Europe

Jubileers to Leave Saturday On Northern Atlantic Tour

A dozen members of the UM Jubileers, directed by Joseph Mussulman, associate professor of music, will leave tomorrow to tour the Northeast Command military bases in the Northern Atlantic.

The group, which toured Canada last month, will visit Thule and Sondrestrom Air Force Bases, Greenland; Goose Air Force Base, Labrador; Argentia Naval Station, Newfoundland, and Keflavik Naval Installation, Iceland. The sponsors of the trip are the United Service Organization and the Department of Defense.

On to Europe

After the military tour ends May 17, the Jubileers will fly to Europe to visit London, Florence, Vienna and other cities before they return to Montana in early June.

Members of the group making the tour are enrolled in school this quarter and are taking up to 12 credits. Scheduled to make the trip are Susan Volkell, Alan Taylor, Don MacDonald and Michael Swisher of Missoula; Nancy Johnson of Conrad; Jeanne Morrow of Baker; Donna Morey of Butte; Gregory Devlin of Polson; Robert Quist of Cut Bank; Randy Harrison of Billings; Arlyn Tovas of Wolf Point, and Nancy Irlie of Glasgow.

Their Canadian tour was sponsored by the Overture Concert Association, which is similar to the Community Concert Association of the United States. The Jubileers, traveling by bus, covered 4,700 miles of Canada, appearing in 10 cities from the Pacific Coast to Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Mussulman said he was impressed with Canadian audiences because they are more oriented toward music. The reasons for this, he said, are their background and the exposure to classical music through the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Informed Audience

"When you perform a Palestine number before a Canadian group, they recognize it because they have heard it before," Mr. Mussulman said. Classical music is even played

as background music at Canadian cafes, he said.

When the Jubileers presented the second half of their show, which was considerably "lighter" than classical music, the Canadians were often astonished because they were not completely accustomed to hearing that kind of music, according to Mr. Mussulman.

They have been asked to return to Canada in the near future, but no definite plans have been made.

Well-Traveled

In the fall of 1967, the Jubileers made a similar tour of the military bases of the Pacific Command, sponsored by the USO, National Music Council and the Department of Defense. They visited Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Guam, Okinawa, Hawaii and were one of the last groups of entertainers to perform before servicemen on the isolated island of Iwo Jima. Just two months later, the island was turned over to the Japanese.

The Jubileers have performed for 22 years, and their alumni have become headliners in almost every entertainment medium. Some are appearing on network television, some in theaters and supper clubs and some with the Metropolitan Opera Company and other opera companies throughout the world.

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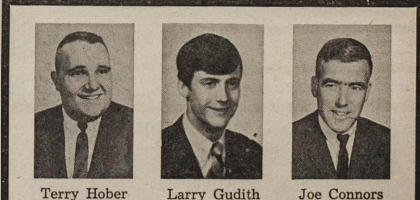
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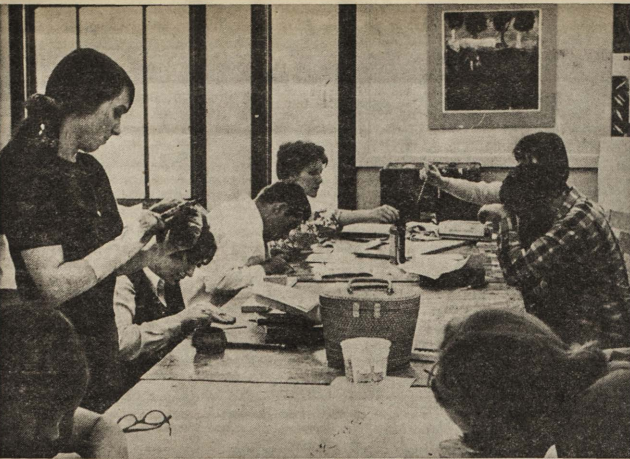
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CRAMPED QUARTERS—Overcrowded classes such as Donald Bunse's printmaking class are one reason the UM Foundation is conducting a feasibility study for a Montana Center for the Arts, which

would add more fine arts facilities to UM. Twenty-six students squeezed into a studio designed for 15 artists in the fourth floor of the fine arts building for this class. (Staff Photo by Helen Ahlgren)

Would Cost \$6 Million

Consultant Studying Feasibility Of Montana Arts Center at UM

BY DOROTHY WALLING
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

The first phase of a feasibility study for a \$6-million Montana Center for the Arts on the UM campus is under way.

The study, approved at the January meeting of the UM Foundation board of trustees, is being conducted by Lee McLean, consultant for the California school system, who arrived in Missoula last Friday for this purpose.

According to Mike Frellick, assistant to Mr. McLean and full-time administrative-coordinator of the Montana Center for the Arts, the center would be a regional center for the presentation of the visual and performing arts. This would include Montana and the entire Rocky Mountain region as well as UM.

Attract Professionals

One of the purposes of the center would be to encourage professional companies—symphony orchestras, dance troupes, opera companies and theater groups—to come to Montana, he said.

The project, Mr. Frellick said, would include ample gallery space and two theaters. The "theater of today" would be a stage for visiting professional companies and a home for all UM stage productions, while the "theater of tomorrow" would accommodate experimental theater.

The Montana Center for the Arts would be constructed on the Clover

Bowl in front of Brantly Hall and be designed by architects Page and Warner of Great Falls.

The Foundation expressed hope that the project will be completed by 1978, Mr. Frellick said. Only a few classrooms would be included, and most of the classrooms and studios for use of UM students would be located in other campus buildings.

Mr. Frellick said the Foundation hopes to raise \$3 million in private funds, solicit \$1 million in federal and \$2 million in state appropriations.

If the center is feasible, this will mark the first time the University (under the auspices of the Foundation) will have made a concentrated effort to obtain money from private sources, he said.

The Foundation has undertaken the feasibility study because the fine arts school desperately needs more facilities, including theaters and galleries, according to Charles Bolen, dean of the fine arts school.

Climbing Fast

Enrollment in the fine arts at UM has risen 86 percent in the last five years, he said, and the graduate student enrollment has gone up 64 percent in the same period. The class count (the number of students taking fine arts courses as electives or participating in the school's performances) has increased 73 percent, Mr. Bolen said.

Since the drama department does not have its own theater, it is practically impossible to find enough rehearsal time in the University Theater because it is in almost constant use for classes, convocations, lectures and concerts, Mr. Bolen said. He said that the Masquer Theater is suitable only for small-scale productions.

Mr. Bolen said the same lack of rehearsal and storage space causes inconveniences for music groups. In addition, no traveling art exhibitions can be displayed in the fine arts building because of lack of security, he said.

Mr. Bolen feels that the duty of the fine arts school is to cultivate an invigorating cultural environment not just for the campus but for the region and the nation and that a Montana Center for the Arts would help the school meet its commitment.

Castro Mobilizes Labor To Raise Sugar Output

HAVANA (AP)—Fidel Castro named it "the year of decisive endeavor."

Everybody agrees 1969 will be a year of unprecedented hard work, sacrifice and probably less consumer comfort for Cuba's eight million people.

There is little doubt the government is making its most serious effort so far to get the economy off thin ice. The goal: A record 10 million tons of sugar production next year.

Present indications are that the government will have to get hustling to make it.

Prime Minister Castro already says this year's harvest, billed as a rehearsal for next year, is not going well. It may make five million tons.

Cuba needs a big sugar harvest to meet credit obligations on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Trade experts say it is possible that Castro can get by financially in 1970 with less than 10 million tons, say eight million tons, if sugar prices stay high.

But the Cuban leader himself has tied political considerations to the 1970 harvest by pledging the honor of his Communist government on reaching the goal. He says the Cuban revolution can be judged once and for all on whether the country makes it.

In 1958, the year before Castro came to power, Cuba produced 6.5 million tons of sugar, well below the 10 million tons the bearded dictator is shooting for.

The result has been to make the 10 million tons a national motto. Huge posters dot the countryside proclaiming "The 10 million are

coming." A big neon sign flashes the same news in red, white and blue on Havana's main street.

Along with the sloganeering has come more work. Some examples: More than 110,000 volunteers, mostly young people, are working in hot, Texas-like Camaguey province. Many will stay up to three years.

Workers in westernmost Pinar del Rio province have pledged to work 12 hours daily. Some in Las Villas province have given up vacations this year. Most factory workers have agreed to work one hour extra daily without pay to pick up the production of fellow workers toiling in agriculture.

High school students who normally spend 45 days in agricultural work are doing 80 this year. Some are staying for 120 days.

Mounting indications show the government plans to empty the universities next fall and send most students to agricultural labor.

Havana has lost much of its bustle. April is the time of the usual labor mobilization to commemorate Cuba's victory over the American-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. The mobilization will last a month.

Castro has indicated the traditional Christmas and New Year's holidays will be postponed until July, 1970 when the harvest is finished. This year will be 18 months long, he said.

Meanwhile, the country's food and clothing shortage continues. Thousands of man-hours are still being lost in queues. Thousands of others are being lost in a breakdown of services as employees leave their jobs to work in agriculture.



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Contestants to Vie for Miss Montana on Tuesday

Miss Montana for the 1969 Miss U.S.A. Pageant will be selected Tuesday at 8:15 p.m. in the University Theater from 13 contestants.

The pageant will be video taped by KGVO-TV and televised at 10:30 a.m. Sunday, April 27.

Women competing in the contest are: Christina Lynn Jovin, Linda Kay Holden, Linda Tripp, Pamela Walters and Janet Graybeal, Missoula; Bonnie Joy Rhinehart, Janie Lucien, Sherry Sackman, Billings; Hene Kay Ames, Helena; Carolyn Lee Gaab, Livingston; Pamela Donaldson, Kalispell; Terry Lynn Ward, Bigfork, and Korinne Elizabeth Whitney, Glendive.

Categories in competition include swim suit, evening gown and personality.

Ric Webb from KYLT radio will be master of ceremonies and Lt. Gov. Ron Judge will crown the new Miss Montana.

The King's Men, a 16 piece orchestra from Missoula, and the Missoula School of Ballet will provide entertainment.

Judges for the contest are: Jack Hoon, president of Western Federal Savings and Loan; Robert T. Pantzer, UM president; Evelyn Kufm, women's page editor of the Missoulian; Stephen A. Schoen, vice president and general manager of KYLT radio; Randolph E. Jacobs, president of the First National Bank; Dr. C. P. Brookes, president of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, and Richard G. Shoup, mayor of Missoula.

The new Miss Montana will receive a trophy, camera and film, \$100, a \$50 savings bond, cosmetic kit and clothing for the Miss U.S.A. Pageant May 15 at Miami Beach.

Husak Replaces Dubcek as Czech Communist Head

VIENNA (AP) — Gustav Husak has been appointed Communist party chief in Czechoslovakia, the Bulgarian news agency BTA said today, quoting a report by its correspondent in Prague. Alexander Dubcek, whom he replaced, remained a member of a new, 11-man Presidium.

The BTA report said Josef Smrkovsky, one of the popular liberals in the Czechoslovak Communist leadership, has been dropped from the Presidium.

The new Presidium is comprised, according to BTA: Premier Oldrich Cernik, Dubcek, Evzen Erban, Stefan Sadek, President Ludvik Svoboda, Lubomir Strougal, Karel Polacek, Vasil Blazek, Jan Piller and Peter Colotka.

Polacek and Colotka are new members. The others were in the old Presidium, which numbered 21 men.

Placement Center

★ Stars, Rebeck and Co., Minneapolis, Minn., will interview seniors in business administration, liberal arts and science for positions in catalog sales management.

★ Federal Way, Wash., Public Schools will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ Barstow, Calif., Unified School District will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ Great Falls, Mont., Public Schools will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ St. Regis, Mont., Public Schools will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 103 will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ Potlatch Forest, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho will interview seniors in accounting.

★ San Juan Unified School District, Carmichael, Calif., will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

★ Proctor & Gamble Distributing Co., Spokane, Wash., will interview seniors in all areas of business administration and arts and sciences.

★ Sumner, Wash., School District No. 320 will interview teacher candidates for the 1969-70 school year.

Infant Deaths

An estimated 10,000 infant crib deaths occur each year in the United States.



Have Pizza At Home This Weekend

from
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Montana Model UM Assembles at UC

A speech tonight by Yusek Soyomez, a member of the Turkish Mission to the United Nations, will highlight the three day high school Model U.N. at the University Center. Mr. Soyomez will speak on Turkey's views of the Cyprus problem.

More than 300 students from about 30 Montana high schools met in the first General Assembly meeting yesterday afternoon. The

second and third General Assembly meetings will be from 9-12 and 1-3 tomorrow. Among the topics under discussion are the re-opening of the Suez Canal, the withdrawal of outside powers in South Vietnam, the elimination of U.S. foreign military bases in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Apartheid in South Africa, and the admission of Red China to the U.N.

KUFM Spring Schedule Features 11 New Programs

KUFM, the University's student-staffed FM radio station, has added several programs for spring quarter. New programs on KUFM are:

MONDAY

7:15 p.m.—"Bear Facts," a 15-minute Grizzly song program produced by Bob Hoene, Ed Matter and Terry Robinson.

8:30—"Campus Comment," a half-hour panel discussion of controversial topics moderated by Ed Folkwein. Panel members are the Rev. Jon Nelson, campus Lutheran pastor, Sam Reynolds, Missoulian editorial page editor and other guests.

TUESDAY

7:15—"Concerning the Coed," a 15-minute look at fashions and University happenings of interest to the coed, produced by Lana Brinkman and Bonnie Johnson.

7:30—"The Last Lectures of Dr. Martin Luther King," recorded. On May 13 the King lectures will be replaced by the Stratford Festival of Music—1967.

9:10—"On the Brink," a 45-min-

ute jazz program produced by Mick Karaba.

WEDNESDAY

7:30—"Campus Expression," a half-hour of music, interviews, discussion and features on topics of current interest. Montana campuses, produced by Steve Smirnoff, radio-TV graduate assistant, and Penny Wilson, production director for the radio-TV studios.

8:00—Joel Douglas presents "Leave-me Time," featuring the works of a variety of poets, some from UM.

THURSDAY

8—Rick Stokes will present "KUFM Drama Workshop," featuring radio drama productions by University actors and playwrights.

FRIDAY

7:15—"Topic '69," a series of 15-minute productions on topics of current interest produced by the radio-TV current affairs class.

8—"Time is Now," fifty minutes of soul music presented by Herb White.

KUFM is 88.1 on the FM dial.



NOW—

University Grocery! COLD BEVERAGE

Snacks, Groceries, Pop

SHOP 'TIL 9 P.M. MONDAY-SATURDAY

½ Block South from Phi Delta Theta

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Deadline: Noon the day preceding publication.

Each line (10 words average) first insertion. 20¢

Each consecutive insertion. 10¢

(No change in copy in consecutive insertion)

If errors are made in advertisement, immediate notice must be given the publishers since we are responsible for any one incorrect insertion.

No advertising will be accepted from agencies known to discriminate on grounds of race or national origin.

1. LOST AND FOUND

VEUDE JACKET at Baron Friday night. It was a G. G. 37-44. 71-44

ONE PAIR OF MEN'S BLACK glasses in case. Reward. 243-3663. 80-3c

KEY RING with three car keys lost near Brantly. Reward. 543-5790. 80-3c

2. LET'S VARS

TRADE FOR USED TRUCK or VW. 1968 Dodge D-100, 4 speed, 31 V8, take over payments. Balance \$1900. 728-2141. 5-2 p.m. 80-3c

4. IRONING

SHIRTS PRESSED 15¢ each. Orange Street Norge Village. Third and Orange. 79-2c

6. TYPING

TYPING, former corporate secretary. 549-4774

TYPING, fast, accurate, experienced. 549-5235. 12-12c

TYPING, fast, accurate. 543-7482. 21-12c

TYPING, Mrs. Homer Williamson. 233 Dearborn. 549-7118. 23-12c

TYPING, Experienced. 549-7282. 24-12c

TYPING. 549-0251. 36-12c

TYPING, Reasonable. 549-7680. 59-12c

EMERGENCY TYPING. 549-0841. 64-12c

EXPERT TYPING, thesis, correct. 543-0713. 70-12c

ELECTRIC TYPING, theses. 9-6728. 70-12c

TYPING, fast, accurate. 543-8714. 70-12c

8. HELP WANTED

WANTED: adventureome girls who would like to work for room and board facility family with numerous small children. Dr. Carl moments. Opportunity. Additional paid work if desired. Call Fr. 401-5539 between 12 and 1 PM, or at 243-6953 between 3 and 4 PM. 72-12c

17. CLOTHING

CLOTHING Alterations, Mrs. Carabus, 395 Connell. 80-12c

MAKE brides and bridesmaid veils and headresses, specially styled. 543-7900. 80-12c

18. MISCELLANEOUS

HELP NEEDED in putting Turkish E-piece ring together. Call 243-2324. 79-8c

GUARANTEED. Lose 20 lbs in 6 weeks. 80-3c

week course includes exercise classes, dining and diet. All for \$19.95. Call 549-9535. Open from 10-10. Sauna of Missoula. 79-8c

HOW ABOUT A WIG PARTY. Free hair pieces and prizes. Call 543-6519 afternoon and evenings. 80-3c

COME TO THE ADULT EDUCATION center. Open House Sunday from 1 to 8 p.m. at 601 S. Avenue. Bookwork, art-work displays. Coffee, punch, cookies. Ore, Wyoming and 6 Montana Indian reservations will be represented. Indian reservations to give talks. 70-12c

21. FOR SALE

LUCYS, 32 N. Higgins, for outstanding gifts—dishes, stainless steel, wall clocks and linens in addition to fine furniture. 8-12c

BEAUTIFUL 1968 MGb Type Player. Two tone. 543-3220. 75-12c

VERY CLEAN '63 Chev. Impala. Call 543-8191. 74-12c

AM-FM STEREO PHONOGRAPH. Masterwork 6 months old. Sell for half the price. Call 243-2220. 70-12c

1962 SUNBAM ALPINE. Sell or trade for cycle. 543-7645. 77-12c

GOODS. CLEAR '74 VW. Phone 438-2636 or see at 324 Day, basement Apt. 201. 2 after 6 P.M. 70-12c

1962 DODGE CONVERT 361 V-8, 4-barrel and automatic. \$450 or best offer. 543-9277. 70-12c

SPRING FLEA MARKET. Saturday, April 19 to 10 a.m. University Congregational Church. Big rummage and next-to-new sale. University students' Art World Sale (proceeds to students) Spring Bazaar. French Cafe. Big food sale. Toy show. Book No. 1 records, picture frames, magazines. Popcorn. Fishpond. Come for the fun and bargains. 79-2c

BEVIEV, 2-door hardtop, 361, 3-speed automatic, chrome wheels, new 15" oval tires. Call 549-3442 after 5. 79-3c

1967 BSA 400i motor. Call 733-2111. 6-4 p.m. 80-5c

1963 HONDA DREAM 305, runs good. 8252. 549-8530. 80-2nc

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2-Door Hardtop

Loaded. Air conditioned, tilt wheel, power steering and brakes. Vinyl roof.

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327 V8 automatic, power steering, 100% warranty. Outstanding unit!

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'66 PLYMOUTH SPORTS FURY

Convertible

383 4BBL, local trade, console, bucket seats. Clean as a pin!

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'66 PLYMOUTH SPORTS FURY

2-Door Hardtop

383 4BBL, automatic, power steering. Factory warranty.

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1801 Brooks

549-6433

Skydiving: 120 mph in 12 seconds

By HOWARD MILLS
Special to the Montana Kaimin

No one can unequivocally say what is the most exciting sport in the world today, but one group of enthusiasts claims it knows—and it just might. The argument is pretty convincing. These daring individuals jump out of airplanes and glide spread-eagled through the air for as long as 60 seconds before opening their chutes. They are members of the UM sports parachute club.

The first Missoula skydiving club was organized in 1956, as a chapter of the Parachute Club of America (PCA). Two years ago the name was changed to the United States Parachute Club of America (USPA). The organization—now called the Silver Tip Skydiving club—has grown steadily in size and has 59 members, about 20 of whom jump regularly and are active in club activities.

The Silver Tips are under UM regulations and have their constitution at Main Hall. The club meets every other Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Journalism 311 to discuss problems to plan activities. Most of the jumpers are UM students, but non-students are welcome to join the organization.

The Silver Tips are affiliated with the USPA, a non-profit division of the United States Aeronautics Association. The Missoula club is subject to all safety regulations of the Federal Aviation Assn. (FAA). The association can take punitive action against club members who violate its rules.

Certain USPA safety and training regulations are more stringent than those of the FAA, but the USPA does not legally enforce its code. The USPA, however, issues jump licenses to club members who meet its requirements.

The USPA grants four licenses: A, B, C and D. The A license is the easiest to obtain (requiring 10 or fewer jumps). This license is of little significance and most jumpers by-pass it and go for the B. The B license allows a jumper to jumpmaster himself and/or free fall students. Jumpmastering involves such details as checking out equipment and determining flight altitudes and exit points. B license holders can also do relative work (two or more persons exchanging batons or joining hands to form patterns during free fall). C license holders, in addition to having A and B privileges, are qualified to train static line (beginning) jumpers and to make night and water jumps. To qualify for the D license, a parachutist must have

made more than 200 free falls and be adept at landing on the standard skydiving target—a 4½ inch dead-center disc. The D license holder is truly an expert skydiver in every sense of the word.

USPA affiliation permits club members to compete in the association's national meets. USPA license holders also have the privilege of entering jump competition anywhere in the world. Among the Silver Tips' 20 active members, 5 hold D licenses, 3 hold C's, 11 hold B's and 1 has an A.

Willie Herron is the club area safety officer (ASO) and Russell L. Beree is club safety officer

(CSO) and secretary. The safety officers make sure that jumpers pull their ripcords at about 2,500 feet above the ground. The rule is flexible, but a jumper who wantonly disregards it can be grounded without warning. The officers are usually tolerant of beginning jumpers who sometimes go into a fast spin and can't get their hand on the ripcord in time.

John R. Ward, club vice president, explained that it takes only 12 seconds for a man to reach the maximum free fall speed of 120 m.p.h. Sometimes the novice—falling in the conventional face-down position—goes into a flat

spin where the centrifugal force becomes so great that he can't draw his hands into his body.

The Silver Tips conduct a 20-hour ground school each quarter, except summer. During these sessions new members are taught such fundamentals as how to pack their chutes and the proper way to land.

All parachutists are required to wear two chutes. The jumper packs his own main chute, but the FAA requires reserve chutes to be packed by a licensed rigger. A jumper must pack 80 chutes under FAA supervision to become a rigger. FAA safety regulations re-

quire chutes to be repacked every 60 days.

Novices—as well as many experienced jumpers—wear the main chute on their backs and the reserve chute on their stomachs. The stomach chute provides added stability during free fall. Proficient parachutists sometimes use what is called the "piggy back" parachute rig, where both main and reserve chutes are worn on the back. Because they are expensive (\$500-\$700), few parachutists use the "piggy back."

At the ground school new recruits tumble on mats to perfect what is called the parachute landing fall (PLF). To properly execute a PLF, the jumper must flex the knees and twist the lower leg and thigh as he hits the ground. He then rolls onto his side, then across the back of the upper arm, and then sometimes finally onto his back with feet together and knees drawn up. However, the jumper normally doesn't land hard enough to complete the roll onto the back. When the PLF is properly carried out there is little chance of injury.

Beginners are also taught how to handle a malfunctioning main chute. Chute malfunctions are rare in any case, but when one does occur it's usually what is called a Mae West (one or more shroud lines crossing over the top of the open canopy). The malfunction takes its name from the bosom-like appearance of the twin-billowing canopy. When the "line over" is near the edge of the canopy, not much air escapes and the jumper may be able to ride it down. Jumpers often carry a knife and elect to cut the faulty line.

The USPA requires beginning jumpers to make five static line jumps and three dummy ripcord pulls before advancing to free fall. On the last three static line jumps, the student pulls the ripcord handle (detached from the ripcord) to simulate opening his own chute.

One end of the 12-foot nylon static line is attached to the inside of the plane; the other end is tied to the chute-pack with thread. When the jumper reaches the end of the static line the thread snaps, the pack flaps open, and the chute pops out. The static line assures that the ripcord is pulled automatically within three seconds after the jumper deploys. Three seconds later the chute is fully blossomed.

Most club members use 28-foot-diameter military chutes called "tags." From one to five of the

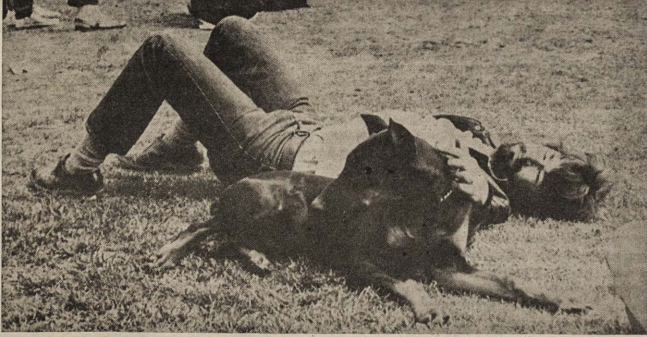
(Continued on page 12)

MONTANA REVIEW

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

The Montana Kaimin's Look at the Times

Friday, April 18, 1969
Vol. 71, No. 80



WHO NEEDS A WOMAN—Gene Presser, senior history, and his canine companion spend an after-

noon lounging on the lawn. (Staff photo by Helen Ahlgren.)

Feiffer

FRAX



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NORF! NORF! NORF! NORF! NORF!



WE NEVER AGREE ON ANYTHING ANYMORE.



By Feiffer

33

No Hope Seen for Street Dilemma

By MARK THOMPSON

Special to Montana Kaimin

Missoula's streets are a mess. The mayor knows it. The street department knows it. The editor of the local newspaper knows it. Above all, the Missoula driver knows it. He gets the message from his sagging shock absorbers.

Ironically, statistics say Missoula is an unlikely place for bad streets. The Missoula weather bureau classifies the climate for Missoula as semi-arid—lakes and streams in our streets to the contrary. Many Northern cities receive far greater quantities of precipitation, yet their streets are comparatively sound. For example, the mean precipitation in Seattle is 34.78 inches per year; in Spokane, 14.82 inches; and in Minneapolis, 27.71 inches, but Missoula, the city with all the chuckholes, averages only 12.83 inches of precipitation annually.

Water Remains

So it's not just the quantity of moisture that counts, but when, in what form and where it goes when it falls. Scientists call water the universal solvent and most of those 12 or 13 inches of precipitation which stand in Missoula's streets because of poor drainage have late fall through early spring to eat into the structure of the roads.

Furthermore, nature has ice, one of her most persistent tools, at work for her in Missoula. At the head of a glacier, ice is capable of eating a hole in a solid granite peak by process geologists call quarrying. Continual cycles of melting at the headwall, refreezing and moving away from the wall virtually quarry away the mountain. Window Wall in Glacier Park is a rather scenic example. The same principle is in effect on our streets in the winter months. Freezing water in the porous surface, plus the brutal beating of traffic quarry potholes in our streets.

May Be Hopeless

What's worse, the streets aren't likely to improve substantially in the near future. Missoula never has had an aggressive street pro-

gram, and never will on its meager street budget. State enabling legislation allows the city commissioners to tax property owners up to 12 mills for city streets. This levy brings \$276,000 to Missoula's coffers, license plate taxes provide another \$70,000 and Missoula receives \$60,000 from the state's six cent gas tax. These combined sources give the city a \$410,000 street fund.

Pays for Everything

That sum must cover all street operations—snow removal, repair, new equipment, storm pumps, lighting, supplies, etc. . . . It finances a basic 22-man crew and additional labor for summer projects. Any remaining money goes for street improvement, such as last summer's projects.

After two relatively mild winters, the street department last summer added 75 pumps to the sewage system and covered 250 blocks in the overlay program. Overlay is a resurfacing method, not a project of thorough street renovation. Layers of asphalt, oil, gravel and more oil are pressed

into a uniform seal or overlay. Unfortunately, the new surface is no better than the street substructure, and during a hard winter, it breaks up as readily as old surfacing.

As Mayor Richard Shoup put it in an interview last week, "We're just buying time with street maintenance and the overlay program. It's not the answer."

In order to cheat the overwhelming effects of long winters, Missoulians will have to tighten their economic belts to the point of suffocation. A recent editorial in the Missoulian put an \$18 million price tag on a completely new street and storm sewer system for Missoula.

That figure comes from two recently completed studies of our transportation system. One is a study by the Peterson Engineering Co. of the storm sewer system and what we should do about it. The other is a report from a Seattle-based transportation analysis firm, Clark, Coleman and Rupeks, Inc.

Costly Systems

The Peterson report predicts that a trunk sewage system would

cost the city \$4,473,000. No accurate figures exist for an arterial system, but Mayor Shoup said it would cost at least as much as the trunk system, which jumps the price to roughly \$10,000,000 for sewers.

Package Plan

The second report, entitled the Urban Transportation Plan, projects a cost of \$8,859,200 for 61.93 miles of new and reconstructed Missoula streets. The package deal, storm sewers and streets, totals between \$18 and \$20 million.

That is the price Missoula will

have to pay if it wants durable, efficient streets. The Transportation Plan reports, "Maintenance of the city street system has more than consumed the entire street improvement budget. At current taxation levels and without additional sources of funds, the deteriorated street conditions are expected to continue indefinitely."

It is with good cause that the analysis is so blunt. The report describes all phases of transportation in Missoula and contains some rather startling facts.

It states that 18 major intersections in Missoula already are operating at maximum capacity or at

(continued on page 11)

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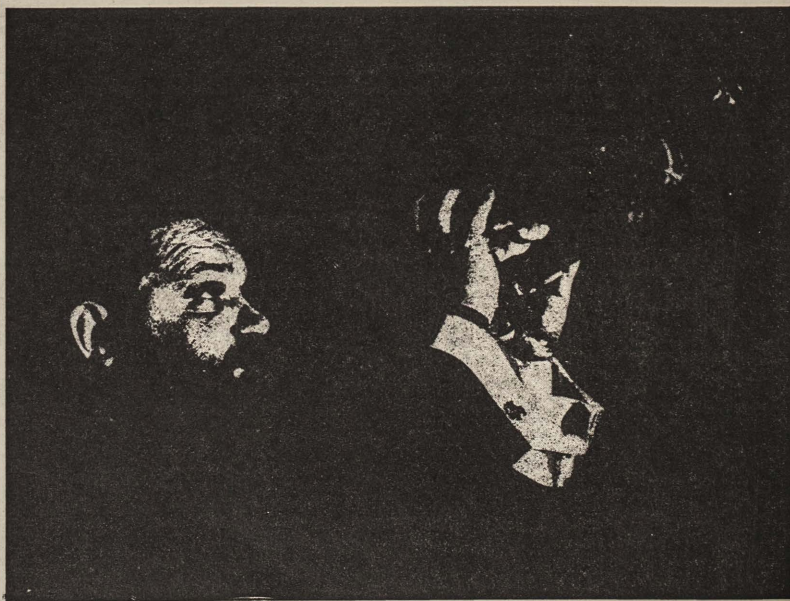


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MIDDLESEX AND STRAND
MISSOULA



Street Department Lacks Funds

(continued from page 10)

what the report calls a deficient rate of traffic flow. A deficient rate is anything greater than "a level of service corresponding to stable intersection operation, where drivers are not objectionally restricted."

So not only are the streets in bad shape, but they also are overloaded in many areas. A quick look at vehicle and population figures shows why. Missoula's population showed a 26 per cent gain between 1950 and 1960, while vehicle ownership increased 56 per cent during the same period. Commercial vehicles, which frequently are the worst abusers of our streets, operate in greater per capita numbers than in most cities. For every 5.2 residents, a commercial vehicle of some type travels the city streets. The national average is one vehicle for every 12.9 citizens.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. The demography of traffic flow is related closely to the city's economy. For example, availability to the downtown area influences where shoppers decide to take their business.

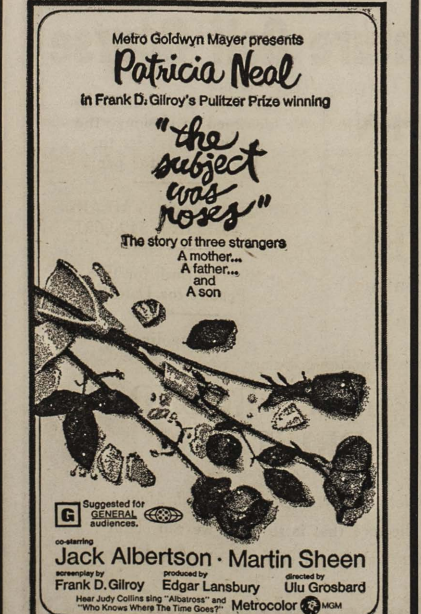
Downtown Hurting

The report reads, "Poor access to the central business district, internal circulation inefficiency, traffic congestion and lack of convenient parking have led to development of suburban shopping centers . . . if access to the central area and internal circulation are improved, the exodus to suburban shopping centers will be minimal or nearly stopped."

NOW THROUGH SATURDAY!

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER!
Jack Albertson—Best Supporting Actor

Metro Goldwyn Mayer presents
Patricia Neal
in Frank D. Gilroy's Pulitzer Prize winning
"The subject was roses"
The story of three strangers
A mother...
A father...
and
A son



Suggested for GENERAL audiences

co-starring **Jack Albertson · Martin Sheen**
screenplay by Frank D. Gilroy produced by Edgar Lansbury directed by Frank D. Gilroy
Hear Judy Collins sing "Albatross" and "Who Knows Where The Time Goes?"
Metrocolor MGM

TODAY: Shorts at 6:45-9:15; "Roses" at 7:20-9:50. SAT.: "Roses" at 12:15-2:40-5:05-7:30-9:55; Shorts at 2:10-4:35-7:00-9:25.

ADDED FEATURETTES:
"Duo"
"A Child and His Country"

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All of these conditions, poor streets, the "suburban exodus," and increased auto usage, are linked quite clearly to Missoula's growth.

Over the past 20 years, our population has increased by 3.5 per cent annually. In the next two decades, we will accumulate new residents at a rate of 2.8 per cent each year. By 1985, the study area on which the Transportation Plan is based will include 73,500 residents where it contained 46,430 in 1965.

More Cars Than People

Passenger car registration will jump from 20,299 in 1965 to 36,800 in 1985. The number of commercial vehicles will almost double from 5,468 to 9,200. The total number of vehicles will increase 78 per cent in the next 20 years while the population will increase by 58 per cent.

Traffic volume studies from the report make Missoula's street situation appear even more desperate. As examples of traffic volume, a section of Brooks Street between Middlesex and Reserve carried a maximum of 14,000 vehicles per average weekday in 1965. The same street is expected to route up to 25,200 autos by 1985. Orange Street will need to negotiate as many as 26,200 vehicles whereas a maximum of 10,900 cars drove that street on an average day in 1965.

No Parking

A typical day in the same year saw 23,350 vehicles travel in the

central business district. That downtown area will attract 34,630 vehicles daily by 1985. The parking demand for downtown Missoula will increase 49 per cent in the next 20 years.

The 325-page barrage of facts and projections in the Transportation Plan presents a strong case for a new street system, but the \$20 million proposal is enough to make any freholder hide his property assessment. As a matter of fact, Mayor Shoup said Missoula's economy simply could not support such a large bond in addition to other financing necessary to keep the community rolling. Naturally, city officials are looking for some outside money.

Possible Federal Aid

Very few federal programs exist specifically to aid street programs. However, both Mayor Shoup and the Urban Transportation Plan pointed out that federal funds probably will be diverted to urban street projects when the federal interstate program expires sometime between 1972 and 1975.

This is Missoula's brightest hope for a comprehensive plan of street renovation. The Transportation

Plan warned Missoula against issuing 20- to 25-year bonds for the entire project when the city might be eligible for federal funds in five or six years.

As an alternative goal, it suggested a 10-year bond for part of the project such as the trunk system. Arterial sewers and street construction could follow if and when the city secures outside help. Apparently, this is what Mayor

Shoup has in mind. Without referring to the Transportation Plan, he spoke of bonding for the sewers as a first step. The Missoulian editorial also hinted at this plan when it said, "Missoulians will face decisions about storm sewers and streets in the not-too-distant future. If Missoula's citizenry is sick and tired of bouncy streets, it will have a chance to do something about it."

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BUTTON NOSE
A NEW PLAY
by Richard Norquist
Tonight at 7:00 p.m. Saturday 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Sunday at 2:00 p.m.
Admission \$1.00 - Can't Be Held Over!
MASQUER THEATER

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Davey Sins
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Special Cartoon: "Of Rice and Hen"

SUNDAY: "Davey" at 12:45-3:00-5:15-7:30-9:45; Shorts 12:15-2:25-4:40-6:55-9:10. MONDAY-TUESDAY: Shorts at 6:30-8:50; "Davey" at 7:05-9:30.

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Ground School Trains Skydivers

(Continued from page 9)

chutes' 28 gorges (canopy sections) are cut out to make the chutes maneuverable. Sometimes an entire gore is removed—sometimes only a part of it. It all depends on how the jumper wants his chute to perform. "Rags" usually cost between \$30 and \$60.

What a parachutist spends for equipment is pretty much up to him. He can invest as little as about \$50 or as much as \$800. Besides the chute, boots and head-gears are considered essential items. Most club members wear the popular French Para-boots, which cost about \$30. Full-coverage cycling helmets, together with goggles, are often used. A special jumping suit is not necessary, but it has the advantages of being warm and creating added friction to slow down the free fall speed. Jump suits are made of heavy cotton and cost about \$30.

Each May the club holds the Montana State Skydiving meet at Johnson-Bell field northwest of Missoula. Competitors from Montana, neighboring states and Canada enter the meet, which drew about 120 jumpers last year. This year's event is scheduled for the weekend of May 10 and 11.

The meet is a gala affair, offering fun-filled contests for beginning, as well as expert performers. The "single accuracy" contest—one of the meet's main attractions—permits each parachutist three jumps. A trophy is awarded to the jumper who either hits the target or comes the closest for the three jumps. Scores are calculated by adding the number of feet the jumper misses the target on each of his three landings.

"Single accuracy" events are arbitrarily divided into two or three classes to give everyone an equal chance. Jumpers are sectioned into

classes according to the number of jumps they have made in the past.

"Team accuracy" events are also popular at the meet. Here the winning team is determined by adding together the distances that each team member lands away from the dead-center disc.

The object in competitive jumping is to touch the dead-center disc with the first part of the body to hit the ground. A sawdust landing area is provided around the disc, and flour or lime is used to lay out two circles around the target. The inside circle is 75-100 feet from the disc and the outer one is another 50 feet farther out. The circles enable the jumpers to see the target area from high altitudes.

The jumper can steer himself toward the target by pulling on either of his two toggle lines. These nylon cords are attached to a gore and run down a shroud line. A tug on the right toggle line will draw in the gore and cause the chute to turn right. Descending chutes have forward speeds of from 12-16 m.p.h.

Experienced jumpers are expected to land someplace inside the inner circle. If they land outside the outer one, they receive what is known among parachutists as a "zap," i.e., their distance is not recorded.

The state meet includes some relative work, but this is not a highlight of the meet because of the low cloud-ceiling that usually hangs over the valley. As a safety precaution, jumpers do not leave the plane unless they can see the ground, and an altitude of at least 8,000 feet is needed for relative work.

FAA officials supervise the state meets to make sure that jumpers open their chutes within 10 seconds after leaving the plane. If the rule is not observed, the jump

is not counted. For most accuracy events, jumpers leave the plane at 3,500 feet and open their chutes at 2,500.

Each year the club holds the John White Memorial meet—an intra-club event—to get novice jumpers used to competition and to ready them for the state meet in May. This meet usually is held the weekend before the state meet.

Every year the club sends one or more jumpers to compete in the USPA national meet. Last year the contest was held in Zephyrhills, Fla., and marked the first time that the Silver Tips have not placed at least one man. Dave E. Custer, Randy D. Mosley, Joseph B. Thebes and Russ Beree and John Ward took part in last year's meet.

This year's national meet will be held in Morana, Ariz. Early next November, an intra-club elimination meet will be held to decide who goes to the meet. Central Board pays the club's entry, jump and travel fees (about \$400) for the national meet.

Other Silver Tip activities have included demonstration jumps at high school and college football games, at the state fair and at the Miller Creek auto races. Last spring the club made 30 jumps at the Johnson-Bell field dedication.

The Missoula parachutists jump from some of the most colorful aircraft found anywhere in the country. For state meets in addition to its own Cessna 180—the club rents a Curtiss Wright Travelair from the Johnson Flying Service. The single-prop mountain plane is of 1929 vintage and carries five jumpers and two pilots. Only 12 of these ancient planes are left in the United States.

Sometimes the club rents the Flying Service's DC-2. Just three

DC-2s remain in the country; two are still operating.

The flying service also owns two of six remaining Ford Tri-motors which carry 10 jumpers. Four of these old-timers are still being flown, while the Smithsonian Institution and the Ford Foundation have one each.

The club's Cessna 180 is adequate for routine jumping. Its seats have been removed, and with less than half fuel it can carry four jumpers.

New club members pay a \$50 training fee to cover equipment rental costs for their first 10 jumps. The \$50 also covers a \$10 yearly membership fee and the initial entry fee of \$15.

Jump fees are charged according to altitude. Static line jumps (3,000 feet) up to 30-second-delay free falls (7,000 feet) cost \$3.50 each. Forty-five-second delays (10,000 feet) are \$5.00 and 60-second delays (12,500), \$6.50.

"Very few of those we train stay with the club any length of time," John Ward admits. He says that about 90 per cent of those who quit, do so before they jump at all, or after they've made only one or two static line jumps. "For example," he said, "we trained 20 persons last quarter, and only four

are still actively jumping." He said he thinks most people leave the club because their reasons for jumping aren't sincere.

"They're after a 'glory kick,'" he said. "They want to say they've jumped out of an airplane, but beyond that they have little real interest in skydiving."

Ward maintains that unless the trainees go beyond the initial static line jumps, they never really get to know what skydiving is all about.

Statistics show that once a jumper makes a free fall, he rarely quits the club. The confirmed parachutist isn't after any "glory kick"—he loves his sport.

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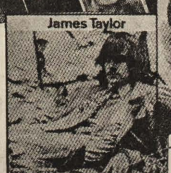
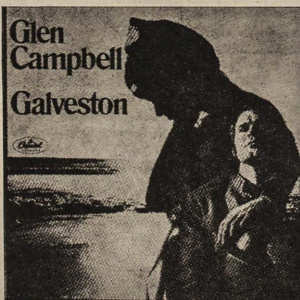
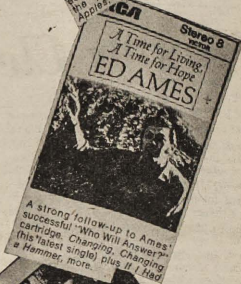
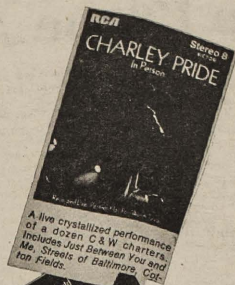
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New 'CIA' Group Forms To Probe Assassinations

WASHINGTON (CPS)—A new group has been formed here to do what the government apparently won't do—investigate major political assassinations thoroughly. Under the direction of a former Senate investigator, the Committee to Investigate Assassinations (CIA) is now entering its fourth month of operation.

Its members include many of the "experts" on assassinations, notably New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. It is investigating four murders—those of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy. Many persons agree by now that the Warren Commission Report is somewhat less than complete. State attorneys in the Sirhan trial have been operating under the assumption that there was no conspiracy there. A Justice Department statement said there was "no evidence of conspiracy" a year ago in Memphis. The Malcolm X affair? Nobody really knows how much of a premeditated plot it was.

The CIA is headed by Bernard Fensterwald, who worked with the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., in his drug firm investigations of Sen. Ed Long, D-Mo., on his inquiry into wiretapping. The com-

mittee is operating out of Fensterwald's private law office in Washington, using money from "some personal donations."

The purpose of this private CIA is to draw together all the reputable "experts" on major assassinations and pool their resources and knowledge in solving the murders. Mr. Fensterwald said his group has about 75 per cent of these "experts," and the cooperation of many others.

On the list of board of directors, for instance, are Fred Cook, author of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and Ramparts Editor William Turner, as well as Mr. Garrison. A number of other individuals are cooperating without lending their names—these include Josiah Thompson, author of "Six Seconds in Dallas" and Harold Weisberg, author of "Whitewash I and II," "Photographic Whitewash" and "Oswald in New Orleans."

The CIA doesn't want some people, including author Edward Epstein, who wrote: "Inquest."

"We've blackballed him," Mr. Fensterwald said. "He turned state's evidence—probably for money."

And Percy Foreman, former attorney for James Earl Ray, is not exactly opposed to making money

either," Mr. Fensterwald added. Lending support—but not their names—are William Bradford Huie—who is doing a series for Look on the King death—and Ray's former attorney, Arthur Haynes.

"A number of major Negro groups are cooperating," Mr. Fensterwald said, although they are not making it public.

Obtaining data is the major problem. Mr. Fensterwald represents Jim Garrison in his attempt to get photos and x-rays of John Kennedy's body from the National Archives. Other attempts at getting help from the government have been unsuccessful.

"Any conceivable way the government can see that we don't progress," Mr. Fensterwald said. "They'll see it. All government agencies are trying to slow us down." An expert himself on phone-bugging, Mr. Fensterwald operates under the assumption his phone is tapped.

Mexico City looms large in the committee's John Kennedy inquiry, but Mr. Fensterwald is quick to add that it involved mainly Americans and that there are no international aspects to any of the "big four" murders.



REFLECTIONS—This barn shows by its reflection on the melting waters of Flathead Lake that camping and kegger days are almost here. (Staff photo by Helen Ahlgren)

Military Clergy Put Under New Rule

NEW YORK (AP)—Chaplains in the U.S. armed forces are free in most circumstances to teach the religious dimensions of life—but they are not supposed to do so in courses which are a required part of military training.

This is long-standing policy. It's also a skittish distinction.

Technicalities of it, involving a move to prohibit any reference to the deity in such compulsory settings, have touched off controversial questions which are under review by the Department of Defense.

"It has always been clear that these mandatory character-guidance courses were to avoid any particular theological grounding," according to the Rev. Dr. A. Raymond Applequist of Washington, D.C., a top Protestant official on the military chaplaincy.

"This has been quite definite—that religious indoctrination has no place in classes where troops are ordered to be present," he said.

What brought the issue into the limelight was an Army ruling last month banning any mention of religion or God in the character-guidance courses—a ruling afterward deferred in face of considerable criticism pending the current review.

Congressional sources have said that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, a Presbyterian, has as-

sured them the ruling would be revoked.

However, some changes already are reported to have been made in written materials for the course, eliminating religious references.

"We realize these courses are not supposed to be a substitute for a Sunday sermon," Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Marbach said. He is chancellor of the Roman Catholic Military Ordinate, which channels Catholic chaplains to the armed forces.

"The program was never intended to be used in the sense of presenting any particular religious tenets of doctrines," Msgr. Marbach said. "Everybody is agreed about that. But it's pretty hard to talk about moral responsibility without some reference to the Creator."

In fact, many theologians maintain that basic human morality cannot be thoroughly rationalized except in the context of men's relationship and responsibility to their Creator and consequently to one another.

"There's a philosophical argument as to whether ethics can be

firmly based without this concept," Rev. Applequist said. He is executive director of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel, representing 39 Protestant denominations.

However, pragmatic norms of conduct can be taught in a "useful way" even without the theological rudiments, he added. "But there's something inadequate in presenting moral values without their roots," he said.

Rabbi Aryeh Lev of New York, director of the Commission on Jewish Chaplains, said the Army's character-guidance program originally was set up as a responsibility of the military command, not the chaplains, and added: "I hope it is returned to where it belongs."

Some others, including Protestants and Catholics, also feel the program should be handled by military leaders, rather than chaplains, because of its inherent restrictions, but many others insist chaplains have an essential role in it.

The program was set up by the Army in 1942-43, with written materials avoiding sectarian lean-

ings, but containing references to God, to the interdependency of all life and to Old Testament models of moral uprightness.

Initially, the lectures were prescribed as a command function, but gradually chaplains were assigned to give some or most of them.

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Soviets Attempt to Tame H-Bomb

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet scientists apparently have made important gains toward harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb, a goal that could lead to unlimited cheap electrical power.

Success in taming the process that makes the sun's heat and the big bang of thermonuclear explosions would be a step toward releasing the near-limitless hydrogen in ocean water—instead of expensive uranium—as fuel.

David Rose, a nuclear engineering expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, relayed in a telephone interview the details of a report from Academician Lev A. Artsimovich, director of the Soviet Union's work in the field.

Mr. Rose, a key consultant for the United States government's efforts in the same field, said the Soviet report indicates "the best combination of experimental ingredients yet achieved by any nation" in the nearly 20-year-old worldwide quest.

"I'm excited about it, and so is everyone else who heard the report," he said.

Specifically, Mr. Artsimovich reported a combination of gains involving production of terrifically

hot electrified hydrogen gas and its confinement, however briefly, inside a magnetic field.

Until 1962 the United States was the unquestioned leader in research in the field but the Soviet Union has since closed the gap by mounting an effort twice the size of the American one in both manpower and money, the Atomic Energy Commission said.

Amasa Bishop of the AEC, chief of the American program, said in an interview before the new Soviet achievement became known that previous gains by scientists of several countries had opened definite prospects for having hydrogen powered reactors "well before the turn of the century."

One reason, he said, was that American, Soviet and some other scientists were routinely heating hydrogen gas to temperatures exceeding 50 million degrees in some types of experiments.

Although the figures reported by Mr. Rose for the Russian experiment were lower than that—about 20 million degrees—the temperature was held there for one-fiftieth of a second, which is longer than earlier experiments.

The significance of the Russian report, Mr. Rose said, is that it

represents the best combination.

The best combination would be a temperature of 300 million degrees for at least one-third of a second without any escape of gas—called plasma—ideally would be so dense 300 trillion of atoms

would fit in a cubic centimeter of space.

Mr. Rose said the latest Soviet report fell 10 times short of the objective. But he said Mr. Artsimovich reported that completion of a larger machine is expected before

the end of this year and plans are well advanced for an even larger one capable of 53 million degrees.

Nuclear fuels such as uranium are expensive and difficult to purify, but hydrogen is cheap and plentiful.

Infiltrates Subversive Groups

'Red Squad' Exposed

CHICAGO (CPS)—In the summer of 1967, Richard Merkin presented to University of Chicago sociologist Marlene Dixon a proposal for Ph.D. research into the political attitudes of members of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a group of area health professionals active in civil rights activities.

Conducting his "research" and attending Mrs. Dixon's classes, Merkin often brought along his cousin "Marty Frankel." Frankel developed an interest in Karl Marx, and often visited Mrs. Dixon's home for "special lessons." At

meetings, he posed as a merchant seaman who disliked cops.

But in December it was revealed that Frankel himself was a policeman, an operative of the subversives unit of the Chicago Police Department's intelligence division (or "Red Squad"). He was using the ruse to gather information about Mrs. Dixon and the medical organization.

When Frankel's cover was blown, the medical committee refused to help Merkin with his doctoral work. He sought readmission later, charging Mrs. Dixon with discrimination against his political beliefs. Mrs. Dixon said she has no proof that the controversy was a factor in the university's decision not to rehire her (which touched off a student occupation of the administration building). But she is sure it did not help.

The case is documented in an expose in the Chicago Journalism Review, spawned in the aftermath of the Democratic Convention disorders by some "Young Turks" on city newspapers who thought some fresh criticism of the media was needed.

The article quotes from filched Red Squad files. One convincing item is the political dossier of A. A. (Sammy) Rayner, a black, anti-Daley alderman:

"Rayner now believes that the black people will rise and a revolution will ensue," it says. Such dossiers are made available to "friendly" newspapermen and political enemies of the person under investigation.

The Red Squad was formed in the late 1920s to spy on labor unions, but its concern has shifted to the liberal-left community, including campus groups.

Some agents are in "overt" units, others in "covert." The overt section includes photographers who are always present at demonstrations; some pose as newsmen. Any one whose picture turn up more than four times is reported to the FBI.

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Teenager to Talk at Mayo Clinic About Transplant Experiments

CASPER, Wyo. (AP)—A teenager, seeking to help her diabetes-prone family, has earned an invitation to lecture at the Mayo Clinic on her work in hamster pancreas transplants.

Roxana Boyes, an 18-year-old high school senior, said her family's history of diabetes—an unbalance of sugar in the blood—launched her study of the pancreas, which controls that balance.

Roxana, who said she hopes to become a doctor, said she is looking for an interim hope for the diabetic, until some better solution can be found.

"The rate of diabetes is rising, and I think the only answer is to find a cure for it," she said. "But the transplanting of a diabetic-free pancreas would help until a cure can be found."

Her operating table is the face of a classroom clock. Her operating room is a corner of her grandmother's basement.

"Patients" are kept still by taping their legs to the glass.

Her instruments are manicure scissors, sewing needles and old razors.

It was her latest operation, using an innovative technique that attracted the attention of medical researchers, including Dr. Richard C. Lillehei, professor of surgery at the University of Minnesota and a pioneer in the few human pancreas transplants that have been done.

Her technique, which caused Dr. Lillehei to invite her to lecture at

the Mayo Clinic, included the duodenal duct in the operation. This reduced the number of major arteries that had to be cut by five. Arterial surgery has been a major problem confronting surgeons who would transplant the human pancreas.

This latest operation, swapping the pancreases of pet hamsters Jo-Jo and Lindy, took longer than the usual three hours, Miss Boyes said, because "I wasn't sure what I was doing by trying to take the duodenal too."

Roxana began her first diabetes research when she was a high school freshman. Last year she performed her first pancreas transplant, exchanging the organs of hamsters Perky and Shy.

"I didn't know what to expect until I got them open," she said. "I have to go pretty far in to get the pancreas. It's down and behind the stomach."

But the operation was completed, and scientifically, it succeeded. Perky survived the transplant and tests showed his new pancreas was functioning properly until he died of an infection.

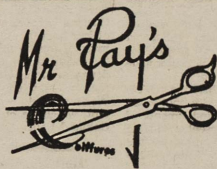
Shy developed diabetes after the transplant but survived with the aid of insulin and now, with a normally functioning pancreas, has a happy home in Roxana's basement.

Her second operation involved the removal and replacement of the pancreas of a hamster named C.E. She said she put him under the anesthetic sodium pentathol, removed the organ and then put it back.

"C.E. never knew the difference," Miss Boyes said.

Roxana's experiments are solo projects. She said she has discussed the transplants with her family physician and school science teachers, but does the transplants alone.

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Oakland 7 Court Victory Debated

By JEFF BRAND
College Press Service

OAKLAND, Calif.—"People Get Ready," the black and red posters announced on telephone poles all over Berkeley. "By Our Decree There Will Be a Draft Holiday. The Oakland Induction Center Will Be Closed October 16-21."

That holiday (in October, 1967) was not declared by the city fathers of Oakland or by General Hershey. It was declared by thousands of Bay Area residents, who showed their opposition to the war in Vietnam by attempting to shut down the Oakland Induction Center.

The attempt was a symbolic gesture, and its outcome was predictable. Demonstrators were arrested on misdemeanor charges ranging from trespassing to resisting arrest. Activists were clubbed and the "neutral press" learned—as it did again in Chicago—that press credentials do not stop a bully club.

Seven Arrests

Two months later, however, seven persons (out of the thousands who participated in the unstructured protests at the Center) were indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury on charges of conspiring to commit a misdemeanor, which is a felony. The seven were all individuals who had long been active in radical politics in the San Francisco Bay area.

The "Oakland Seven," as they are popularly called, are Frank Bardacke, Terry Cannon, Steve Hamilton, Bob Mandel, Ross R. Rich, Jeff Segal and Mike Smith.

Why these seven were chosen was not made clear by Dist. Atty. U. Francis Coakley, who spearheaded the effort to secure the indictments. They were no more active in the demonstrations than many others who had chaired meetings, made speeches and urged students to shut down the induction center during the nationwide Stop the Draft Week.

It was apparent that the indictments were politically motivated and similar to the indictments of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the early 1950s—an attempt to use the legal process to eradicate radical dissent.

In a pre-trial motion to dismiss charges against the seven, Al Bendich, a University of California speech professor and former attorney for Lenny Bruce, argued that the indictments were threats to free speech and political dissent. Bendich said making speeches, holding meetings and generally planning to participate in illegal activities, when done openly and in the political arena, is activity protected by the First Amendment.

That motion was denied, however, and the case of the Oakland Seven went on trial.

Over a year and a half since the indictments were handed down and after 12 weeks of testimony, a jury of eight men and four women unanimously agreed recently that the seven were not guilty as charged.

Charles Garry, an attorney who has defended Huey P. Newton and other Black Panthers, led the counsel for the defense; he was assisted by Richard Hodge and Malcolm Burnstein. The prosecutor was Lowell Jensen—the same man who fought Garry in the Newton trial.

Jury Selections

The start of the trial was delayed for nearly three weeks by the arduous task of selecting a jury. In all, 145 prospective jurors were questioned before the final panel was selected. Garry pounded the jurors with questions about Rosenberg, Vietnam, communists and hippies in an attempt to discern attitudes that might prejudice them in judgment of the seven.

In his opening statement, Jensen claimed he would show that the men met to engineer demonstrations, and that they encouraged listeners at rallies to stop the draft and to commit specific misdemeanors. He claimed the seven had masterminded a scheme, "the specific purpose of which was the commission of a crime."

The two key prosecution witnesses were undercover agents who had infiltrated the ranks of the demonstrators during the planning of Stop the Draft Week.

The first, James Bruce Johnson, 22, who used the alias Coleman during his days as a spy, testified that he attended eight meetings of the Stop the Draft Week. Constantly referring to prepared notes during his day-and-a-half examination by Jensen, he pointed out each of the seven and related events that attempted to link them together in conspiracy.

He quoted Terry Cannon as saying, "We have rejected nonviolent action. Our goal is to muck up this whole thing." He said Jeff Segal instructed all monitors on the use of walkie-talkies, and that Mike Smith demonstrated how to use sticks against the police.

Garry's strategy was to show that the undercover agents were themselves provocateurs during the demonstration planning, and that the seven defendants were only some of the planners of the protest. Defense counsel Hodge attacked the notes Johnson/Coleman used to testify.

"You took your notes selectively, didn't you?" he asked. "In fact, you left out a number of statements from the meetings?"

"That's correct," Johnson/Coleman replied.

"And you only took down the most damaging statements, isn't that right?"

"I would say the most useful." The second agent was police officer Robert Wheeler, 32. Again Garry attempted to show that the officer himself was one of the primary causes of any illegal activity that might have occurred at the demonstration. Wheeler admitted that he supplied Stop the Draft Week with its walkie-talkie system, which he obtained from the Oakland Police Department.

'Hell No. Nobody Goes'

Wheeler also admitted that he had passed out leaflets entitled "Hell No. Nobody Goes" that he had never seen all the accused together at the same time, and that there were other leaders of the demonstration who were as active as the defendants.

Jensen made his major blunder as his presentation drew to a close, when he tried to introduce as evidence tapes made by the University of California radio station of a teach-in conducted by Stop the Draft Week. The tape contained

statements which, taken out of context, might have implicated the seven. Garry demanded that if the tapes were to be played at all, they be played in their entirety. The judge agreed.

The tapes proved quite revealing. Several times Mike Smith of the seven said, "We were not interested in having a confrontation with the cops." At another point he opened the forum to those who opposed Stop the Draft Week—leaving the indelible impression that the demonstration was conducted in an open and communal atmosphere in which anyone could involve himself in the planning and in which all views could be stated.

The defense case amplified the same themes. Was there a conspiracy? No; just a lot of frustrated people individually expressing their opposition to the war in Vietnam. Yes, of course there had been sit-ins, and an effort to close the induction center. There would be no denying that; in fact, the seven themselves were proud of it. But the demonstrations were not masterminded by the seven or by any other group.

Police Blamed

As for the bloody confrontation that resulted, the defense told the jury it was the result of excessive force used by the police, and backed the claim with testimony:

Marie Johnson, a middle-aged black woman: "It was just like in the black colony, only it was white people getting beaten, not black people."

Lisa Mandel, wife of one of the seven, who was pregnant before the demonstration: "After I was beaten in the stomach, I was not pregnant by Wednesday."

James Gustafson, a psychiatrist: "The police began using sticks as pitchforks . . . gouging . . . they weren't just pushing people back, they were knocking them down, so they couldn't get away."

And so it went. In all, the defense called 47 witnesses to testify that what had happened had nothing to do with conspiracy but rather with the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights by thousands of frustrated Americans.

The witnesses ranged from Robert Scheer and Donald Duncan, editors of Ramparts magazine, to a young girl who was a high school pom-pom girl when she attended the demonstration and who had never seen the seven until she testified.

The jury deliberated three days before reaching its acquittal verdict. When it was finally announced (at nearly midnight) relief spread across the faces of the seven as the throngs of their supporters who jammed the courtroom cheered.

Apparently the defense's message got across. One juror said by

the end of the trial "we were all against the war. We viewed the case in terms of the First Amendment and on that basis we couldn't convict these men."

The significance of the victory of the Oakland Seven has been hotly debated. Many radicals are heartened by the fact that 12 middle-class jurors (one of whom was a retired Marine colonel) were able to objectively view an attempt by the government to eradicate radical dissent and reach the decision they did. They say it indicates that the McCarthy repression of the 1950s will not repeat itself.

Only an Isolated Event

But even the optimists remind themselves that the victory of the seven is only an isolated event. Dr. Spock remains convicted, eight radicals were indicted in Chicago just as the Oakland decision was announced and much energy and resources were wasted in defense against a charge that was clearly a sham.

A government victory, in these terms, seems to lie not so much in the ultimate conviction as in the indictment itself.

Jerry Rubin, in his recent "Emergency Letter to the Movement," said: "Lenny Bruce put it right: 'In the halls of justice the

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

The longest winning streak for any baseball team was set by the 1916 New York Giants who won 26 consecutive games between September 7 and September 30. The streak did not help the Giants much as they were in fourth place when it started and fourth when it ended.

only justice is in the halls.' Courts come off as sacred as churches. Judges act like they just got off the last plane from Heaven. The police, D.A.s and judges use arrests freely—to get activists off the streets, to tie them up in endless judicial proceedings and to serve as a warning to others. Arrests become a form of punishment and detention. For the cops, an arrest is as good as a conviction."

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